Amasements.

ACT OF DESIGN-Day and Evening Art Exhibits OF MUSIC-B-The Old Homestood.

HOW THEATRE-B-Die Belden Leunorsh.

WAY THEATRE-B-Die, Itans Von Bulow. W-8-A Midnight Beil.

PS PARK TREATRE-8-4-11-44 WHATHE - 8:18 - The Marquise. QUARE GARDEN - 2 and d - Bernum's Circ QUARE THEATHE - 8:30 - Capt. Swift.

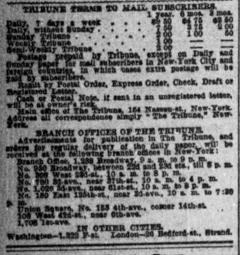
THE THEATRE S- LIN QUEEN.
TOOMS SED ST. THEATRE S- The County Pair
DABDTHEATRE 2 and S-The Rogion Howard Att

MION SQUARE THEATRE—8—A Woman's Strateg MAVENUE THEATRE—8—A Gold Mine. THESTREET THEATRE—8—The Paymasist.

Index to Advertisements.



Business Notices.



New Pork Daily Tribune

SOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1889.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

eign.-The recent hurricane in the South Pacific caused much damage to property and loss of life on the Tahiti and Tonga Islands.

King John of Abyssinia was defeated and claim in a recent battle. —— General Boulanger d a statement to the French people from sels; he says he left France rather than he tried by the Senate. — The Rumanian Ministry has resigned. — Sir Charles Russell continued his speech presenting the case of the Parnellites before the Commission.

nestic.-Edwin Booth was stricken with paralysis after the beginning of the performance of "Othelio" at Rochester, N. Y. _____ The result of the election in Rhode Island was "not a main the case of most candidates on the State lority" in the case of most candidates of the Excise Com-nicket. — The Assembly passed the Excise Com-mission's bill, as amended. — The joint Rail-mission's bill, as amended. — The joint Railroad Committees of the Senate and Assembly save a hearing on Mayor Grant's Rapid Transit bill. ____ Prairie fires destroyed much farm property in Minnesota and Dakota. ___ A gale in Baltimere unroofed many houses.

City and Suburban .- Two young women in amit, N. J., confessed repeated acts of arson.

At the ninth day's play in the international tournament Blackburne announced a check-to Showalter in six moves. —— General delivered an address before the Loyal tion of New-York on the case of Mrs. Surratt. ference began its ession. Stocks declined in the sarly dealings, but rallied afterward, and Missouri Pacific closed materially higher.

The Weather.—Indications for to-day: Colder, sartly cloudy, possibly preceded by light rains. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 54 degrees; lowest, 43; average, 48 5-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday IRIBUNE mailed to them for 90 cents per month, or \$2.50 for three manths. Travellers in Europe can receive THE TRIBUNE during their absence for \$1.55 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

Republican primaries will be held to-morrow in this city to elect delegates to the County Committee, as well as officers of the Assembly District associations. More than ordinary inexcest is felt in the matter, inasmuch as there will be contests in probably half a dezen disriots. All enrolled Republicans are entitled ote at the primaries, and the greater the ber who take part in them the better,

Regret at the prostration of Mr. Booth will be profound and universal. In Rochester last evening the eminent actor suffered a partial stroke of paralysis. He was unable to so on with the play, of course, and Mr. Bared the audience that assembled to their joint performance in "Othelle" with the melancholy announcement that Mr. Booth had probably spoken his last words upon the stage. This is and news, indeed. Mr. Booth is by common consent the greatest actor on the American stage, and it is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Barrett's gloomy forecast may prove

The president of the New-York Steam Comis in the uncomfortable position of one bousts prematurely. On Tuesday he ased the Hoard of Electrical Control that no plesion had occurred in the pipes of his com-ny for seven years. Yesterday a break curred in a steam-pipe in lower Broadway onsiderable inconvenience and trouble y he taken up in discovering and mend-leak. This incident furnishes one more regimens in favor of adequate subways in which all pipes, electrical conductors, etc., can be placed, within easy reach when repairs be-

g to the number of fickets in the field, quees in regard to the election in Ehods were slow in coming in last night, was known, however, to make two lerably certain: that neither of the can in both branches by fair ma-

of Probibition will be submitted to a pepular rote again, and that probably means the abanionment of an experiment which has confessedly been a failure.

Mayor Grant's statement yesterday regarding appointments is reassuring. He says that he has made no offers or promises to anybody as yet. The duty of filling the offices that become vacant in a few weeks is by far the most important that Mr. Grant will be called upon to perform during his term. His performance of it will, furthermore, furnish the supreme test of his fitness for the high office in which thus far he has acquitted himself creditably. That he is up to this time free from entangling alliances and pledges is reassuring. Let Mr. Grant remember that he is the Mayor of the whole city, and not of Tammany Hall alone, and he will not disappoint public expectation in selecting heads for the great city departments.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.

The Republicans of the Assembly did a good day's work yesterday in passing the Excise Commission bill. Mr. Crosby, who led the majority, deserves credit for the courageous frankness with which he laid the issue before the Assembly. His characterization of the social forces that lay behind the opposition to the bill, and behind the Governor, who has been elected to veto all measures to restrict the liquor traffic, went boldly to the verge of parliamentary usage, but every man within the sound of his voice must have known that it was literally true. Anything less would have been less than the truth, which does not get itself spoken often enough in legislative assemblies.

It is to be regretted that there should have been five Republican votes against the bill. They were those of Messrs. Charles Smith, of New-York; Leroy, of Albany; Andres and Baker, of Erie, and Little, of Niagara. These men were elected as Republicans by Republican votes, and in voting as they have upon this bill have simply deserted to the saloon Democracy. Fortunately, it is not in their power to betray the party into the hands of its enemies. All they can do is to demonstrate their personal subserviency to the liquor-dealers. But their action brings no reproach upon the party. No army ever marched yet without losing something by desertion from the ranks.

The Senate is to take up to-day the Vedder Tax bill. We hope to see it pass promptly, and soon to see both these bills go to the Governor, putting upon him the responsibility of deciding whether he will refuse this legislation to the people simply because it is not acceptable to the saloonkeepers. Whatever may be the result, the record of the Republican party will be clear.

STANLEY'S APPALLING TALE.

Stanley's letter is an astonishing revelation of privation, suffering and failure. He had a special purpose in sending his first message to Tippoo Tib. He was in desperate need of reinforcements, and sought to obtain what he wanted by omitting all details of the ghastly march to the Nyanza and by giving a glowing account of Emin's prosperity and a reassuring description of his journey in returning to the Congo. The truth was reserved for a more convenient season, when Tippoo Tib could have decided either to assist or to abandon this most unfortunate of relief expeditions. The truth, as it is now revealed, was that he had lost by death, disease, starvation, desertion and constant warfare with the natives 199 of the 389 Zanzibaris with whom he had set out from Yambunga fourteen months before, and that out of the 257 reserves whom he had left in camp under Major Barttelot he found only 61 men available for service. It was to obtain this contemptible rear-guard that he had returned on his own track hundreds of miles through those dreadful forests where his famished men had lost heart and deserted him. The intrepid explorer must have been in a most despairing mood when he summoned Tippoo Tib with a grand air to easy fields of lucraceal his reverses, failures and deplorable plight, and to make a most insidious and diplomatic appeal to his ally's cupidity and self-He was confronted with the utter colinterest. lapse of his relief expedition, and conscious perhaps that Emin's escort of 101 men who had accompanied him were dismayed and angered by their bootless errand; but with the genius of audacity he invited Tippoo Tib to join him on the march, assuring him that the way was easy and Emin rich and generous. The narrative of this disastrous expedition

is so fraught with suffering and horror that it is a source of genuine relief to find in it some grotesque elements. Stanley's lamentation over the loss of the private baggage which he had expected to find at Bonalya, and his cynical exultation over the possession of two hats, a flannel shirt and four pairs of boots in which to appear before Emin in the character of rescuer, is one of these bits of pleasantry. He had found Livingstone in rags and almost naked, and in the same primitive and airy costume he would himself return to the Nyanza, convincing the natives on the way that he was one of them. Even more grotesque is the meeting between the explorer and the man whom he had sought to rescue. Leaving Yambunga June 28, 1887, Stanley had reached the lake in December after almost continuous fighting in the villages along the route, and incredible hardships in interminable forests where two-thirds of his men either deserted him or perished from famine or disease. Hostile natives blocked the way and cut him off from communication with Emin's camp; and he was compelled to retreat to the high lands and remain until April, gradually collecting from stations in the rear his disorganized and enfeebled force. Finally, he returns to the lake with an advance guard and meets Emin, who had come down from Wadelai in a steamer in search of him. Stanley speaks of remaining in camp with him for several weeks and urging him in repeated arguments to retreat to the Congo under his escort. Emin, who had altogether 10,000 people to be transported, including a large number of women and children, naturally hesi-tated before availing himself of this offer, especially when he was told of those ranges of rloomy forest where Stanley's men had grubbed for roots and been reduced by starvation to walking skeletons. There is a touch of grim humor in his suggestion that a hundred Egyptians, of whom he was anxious to be well rid, might be willing to go back with the rescuer, but as for the ten thousand, they would prefer to stay where they were. These fantastic arguments are finally closed by Stanley's acceptance of an escort from Emin to enable him to return for his abandoned stations and his rear-guard at Bonalya.

This expedition has been the least fortunate and the most disastrous of Stanley's marvellous pareer as an explorer. In 1871 he found Livngstone and vainly sought to induce him to urn to England. In 1877 he emerged at the mouth of the Congo after losing 186 of his 300 Zanzibar negross from famine, pestilence and warfare, but triumphant in the fame of having crossed the continent from Ujiji in four-toen months and exversed 1,700 miles of the

Congo which had not previously been explored. In this instance he returned to Bonalya after as protracted an absence, but with a ghastly tale of death, desertion and general demoralization as the record of the expedition. If he had succeeded after innumerable hardships in meeting Emin on the Nyanza he was not in a position to render any assistance, but had to ask for an scort himself in order to succor his convalespents and to bring up his beggarly rear-guard of 61 men. Stanley has not been lucky in his last African venture. But misfortune has only served to develop the wonderful resources of his character. Neither his first journey to Tanganyika nor his voyage down the Congo from the Upper Luslabs, with its running fight with treacherous Manyemas and fierce Mangalas, can be compared in difficulties and discouragements with this last terrible march through the barren equatorial forests. Only a man of extraordinary fortitude, inflexible purpose and invincible courage could have perse vered in so unequal a struggle against nature savage foes and treacherous Arab slave-dealers. Stanley's expedition was badly organized. and the route selected for it is now demonstrated to have been ill-advised; but the unique and masterful genius of the man was never so luminous as in this darkest passage of African exploration.

THE PRESIDENTS APPOINTMENTS.

President Harrison's appointments thus far impress his shrewdest opponents with a sense of his political sagacity, his high purpose, and his clear understanding of the work he has to do. His Cabinet officers are rapidly justifying their selection by judicious work in their de partments. His diplomatic appointments, "The New-York Sun" says, "stand very well the test of comparison with those made by his recent predecessors," and it considers that the appointment of Mr. Lincoln "will be very popular in this country, and we dare say it will give satisfaction to the mass of Englishmen," while Messrs. Rice and Hicks it considers "competent and worthy of honor," and observes that the selection of Mr. Egan "will be very agreeable to Irishmen and Irish sympathizers." The New-York Herald" says: "The President is to be heartily congratulated on his choice of a citizen to represent the United States in Great Britain. A more fortunate and satisfactory selection on all accounts than Mr. Robert T. Lincoln he could not have made." The Louisville Courier-Journal" observes: There is ne denying that the Administration is getting in some very astute political and party work in its appointments. "The Atlanta Constitution" speaks almost with enthusiasm of "the signal fidelity and ability," "scholarly attainments' and "flawless record" of Mr. William L. Scruggs, the new Minister to Vene-

The President's home appointments have also been generally recognized as eminently wise, and many of them have even extorted praise from the most slavish of Mr. Cleveland's adherents. The one great office in New-York already filled goes to Ellis H. Roberts, an honored Republican of the interior, who, as Congressman, business man and editor, has long been recognized as one of our best men and most trusted leaders. In filling Territorial offices General Harrison has kept faith with the platform of the party by the selection of residents, and with the members of those great communities by choosing from among them men of the highest character. The various departments of Government already manifest the stimulus which has been imparted by the appointment of experienced men of affairs, and notably by the restoration to the public service of tried and faithful officers whom Mr. Cleveland dismissed. It is gratifying to note that Democrats have very generally laid prejudice aside in commenting upon these early acts of administration, and have recognized their wisdom. While such is the estimate of political opponents respecting the fitness and partisan sagacity of the appointments, the citizen who scrutinizes them with an eye single to the efficiency of the public service finds that they have especial merits, and that individually and collectively they bear witness to the judicious care of the President to find the right men for the peculiar duties to be performed.

It is not to be expected that the Administra tion will escape the criticism of its opponents. But even Democratic partisans admit that the prompt restoration of the trained and remarkably efficient chiefs of division in the railway mail service, who were turned out for partisan reasons only, is a wise measure of reform. The quick displacement of such officials as Lancaster, of St. Louis, and Connoly, of Scranton, who have done much to discredit the last Administration, will be generally commended. On the other hand, public opinion will equally sustain the decision to permit officials not in places of a political character, against whom there are no charges of inefficiency or misconduct, to serve until their terms expire.

POOLING AND THE INTERSTATE LAW.

Hardly any other domestic topic can well take precedence of that which concerns the working and the prosperity of the entire railway system. Day by day the hearings or decisions of the Interstate Commission bring it to mind afresh, and yet there is a general impression that the Interstate law, with all its recent amendments, has very uncertain and questionable results. The publication of an address before the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, by Mr. Joseph Nimmo, on the other hand, calls attention anew to the belief by many entertained that the pooling system was of real and material benefit to the railroads and to the country, that the Interstate law is seriously defective in prohibiting it, and that the act will yet have to be so amended as to encourage and legalize a division of traffic between the railroads.

Mr. Nimmo supports with carnestness and ability this opinion, and it is still entertained by many railroad managers. Perhaps it is not too much to say that the desire to reach some legalized regulation of traffic lay at the bottom of Mr. Charles Francis Adams's efforts to organize the Association of Presidents. That association was, in fact, recommended to more than one of the participants by the hope that it would become in effect a species of legalized pool, with power to accomplish part, if not all the regulation and division of traffic which pooling was designed to effect. Yet it was the avowed object of the majority in the House, and of Mr. Reagan, the father of the bill and its chief supporter there, to prevent pooling altogether, and when the Senate Committee urged that such organizations rendered useful service in some respects, and Senator Platt and others urged that the law should not probibit them, the Senate was finally obliged to yield to the House and consent to the prohibition. It would be a striking illustration of Democratic incapacity in legislation if it should prove that the very measure which was designed to prohibit pooling arrangements, and which, indeed, was supposed by Mr. Reagan and some others to be of greater value for that provision than for almost any other, should turn out to have established

was that the new roads thereby combined against the public to extort whatever they pleased from shippers and consumers. But what was the Association of Railroad Presidents intended to accomplish, if not to raise and maintain higher charges for transportation? In the estimation of its supporters that is the chief merit which justifies the organization. Nevertheless, the organization is regarded by the Interstate Commission as a lawful and helpful one, because it proposes to aid the enforcement of the Interstate law against any of the railroads which fail to submit to its regulations:

It may as well be remembered that the old railroad pools, which the Interstate law was intended to prohibit, were found of most doubtful service to the railroads. They had but little actual power of control. Yet they were enormously powerful in damaging the companies by inducing new rivals to start up, and breeding new competition. It was then declared with much positiveness by railroad managers of distinction that the pooling system had done more harm than good, and had brought the railroads so near to bankruptcy that Federal interference in some form was necessary to save them. The interference comes, according to the opinion of some, in the shape of a more efficient pool, virtually legalized. But if the new arrangement proves more efficient, and if through the Interstate act it has the virtual support and countenance of the Federal authorities, may it not in the end prove efficient in breeding new competition, even more than the organizations which the law prohibits?

A HINT TO TENANTS. There are certain things which tenants about to move or to renew their leases ought to bear in mind at this time, but which it is safe to say most of them will forget or neglect. We refer to the conditions of health and safety which they have a right to demand. They may be trusted to make as good a bargain as possible so far as space, arrangement and decoration are concerned, and if they are imposed upon in these respects they deserve no special sympathy. Rents are enormously high in New-York, of course, and from the point of view of the residents of most other cities nobody in the metropolis really gets his money's worth. But this fundamental condition enters into the contract, and in most cases our people are contented to pay at a high rate for the privilege of living here. In choosing a new home the head of the

family bestows sufficient time and attention upon details which relate exclusively to the convenience and attractiveness of the establishment. The size of the rooms, the height of the ceilings, the quality of the woodwork, the patterns and colors of the wall papers, the condition of the kitchen range, and the appliances for heating and lighting are all scrutinized, and repairs, alterations and embellishments are refused or agreed to according to the amount of the rent and the disposition or business principles of the landlord. And in these particulars, when the transaction has been completed, a desirable tenant usually finds himself in the enjoyment of about all that he had reason to expect, though not necessarily of all that he had had the courage to ask for. But how many persons make more than a casual inquiry into matters which are intrinsically far more important? How many tenants ever learn except by experience whether their homes are healthy or the reverse? A casual question about the plumbing is answered by a prompt assurance of its superiority, and there the investigation commonly ends. People are willing to make a laborious search or an imperious demand for decorations that suit their fancy, but very few take advantage of their right to insist upon efficient traps, sound pipes, tight joints and sewer connections and dry cellars. They practically ignore the only requirements in which the law will back them up.

This is the right season in which to enforce such demands. Landlords do not relish the idea of seeing their houses and apartments vacant all summer, and are more likely to be amenable to persuasion in the spring than in wasted, tenants should know and remember that a reference to the Board of Health is perfectly legitimate, and if made with proper firmness, very apt to accomplish the desired result. Moreover, this is not a matter of purely individual concern. It involves an obligation to the community. There is a woful amount of bad plumbing and of unnecessary gloom and dampness in the habitations of this city, and every man or 7ht to feel that it is his duty to do something toward diminishing it.

One of the differences between Pittsburg and New-York is that in Pittsburg the gas companies think it worth while to make their mains impervious to gos, while in New-York the companies think it the correct thing to let from 5 to 20 per cent of their product escape through leaky and flimsy pipes, saturating the earth and filling subterranean conduits. On the whole, this metropolis can learn something from the Smoky City.

In the examination of jurors for the trial of Krulisch the fact was developed that a number of the men summoned objected strongly to the hanging of convicted murderers, but could easily reconcile themselves to the thought of executing them by electricity. This is proof in confirmation of the general belief that the new method of execution is more humane than the old. In fact, the substitution of a silent, powerful current of electricity for the gallows, with all its attendant horrors, marks a distinct step forward in our treatment of criminals.

All the votes cast for the Crosby Excise bill came from Republicans. How true it is that to-day the Democracy is just as abject a slave of the rum power as before the war it was the lackey of the slave power.

The project of building a headquarter for the Republican party in this city—a project which reflects credit upon the Business Men's Republican Association, which has taken the initiative in the movement-is making satisfactory progress. It is proposed that an effort shall be made to obtain 100,000 one-dollar subscriptions. Well, why not? The "reater the number of individuals who participate in this enterprise the better. The building will not be for the benefit of any particular portion of the party, If carried out, as but for the party as a whole. it appears certain to be, the plan will have a salutary effect on the Republican party in this city, giving it additional solidity and strength.

Now that the Democratic members of the Tennessee Legislature have voted for ballot reform, it may occur to the Democrats of our own Legislature to get on board the reform chariot.

The report of the captain of the British steam ship Falstan, upon his arrival at Pensacola, on Tuesday, that he had spoken and assisted with provisions the United States frigate Brooklyn on March 26, with her shaft broken, under sail and short of provisious, was unnecessarily alarming. The Brooklyn at the time was about 1,800 miles south of Sandy Hook. Her broken shaft was not news; for, as a fact, it was broken when going through the Shimonoseki Straits, Japan, on August 11 last, and she was towed into Nagasaki three days later. She was at the time on her way home, her orders being to come to New-York by way of the Cape of Good Hope. Later she was ordered to proceed to New-York by way of Homolulu and Cape Horn. She sailed from Namsaki on September 6, and was about

seven weeks reaching Honolulu. Here it expected that new sails could be ob as this was not possible the old satis were re and she resumed her journey on November 20, since which time she has been at sea,

Four hundred itinerant musicians arrived by one steamer yesterday from Europe. These welcome harbingers of spring are alleged to have come under contract, and may have to go back. It certainly would be an extraordinary coincidence if the four hundred had merely chanced to patronize a single vessel on the same date.

Defective plumbing in the White House is said to be responsible for the recent sickness of one of the President's grandchildren. A great deal of money has been expended at various times in the endeavor to make the Executive Mansion what it ought to be from a sanitary point of view, but ap-parently there is nothing harder than to converbad plumbing into good. The difficulty of the task, however, is not a sufficient reason for subjecting a President and his family to dangerou conditions. Why wouldn't it be a good plan to let the best judge of such matters in the country determine what is necessary, and then go to work and do it once for all in a thorough and radical way?

Assemblyman Yates is reported as saying that he is satisfied with the distribution of Centennial ball tickets. "On with the dance, let joy be un-

An examination of the throats and noses of

2,000 New-York children was made by Dr. W. Franklin Chappell, of the Presbyterian Hospital. last year, and the results have lately been published. Dr. Chappell found, to quote his own words, " that 1,231 of the 2,000 were suffering from some anatomical abnormality, and usually with its accompanying symptoms of respiratory obstruction and caterrh." Most of the abnorma conditions appear after the age of six years, and children of different social surroundings appear to be equally liable to them. " It would seem," Dr. Chappell in conclusion, " that persons having the oversight of children should have them exam ined between the age of six and fourteen years, to ascertain the condition of the throat and nose. It is not the throat and nose alone which suffer from these abnormal conditions, but many other ailments, especially of the pulmonary, digestive and nervous systems, can be traced to prolonged nasal obstruction and irritation."

The fate of rapid transit in this city may pend upon the action of the Legislature to-day. The report of the joint committee and the disposition to be made of it are awaited with keen in

The Prohibitionists insist that it does not dimin ish drinking to cut down the number of saloons. Yet here are figures from the Philadelphia Burean of Police: During the last seven months of 1887 there were 19,509 arrests for drunkenness, and during the last seven months of 1888, under High License, there were only 12,769. How is that falling off to be accounted for except as the effect of the restrictive policy?

PERSONAL.

That everlasting "marriage with a deceased wife's sister" business is still vexatious in England. Here is Miss Ethel Huxley, daughter of the Illustrious cientist, engaged to her late sister's widower, the Hon. J. Collier. They can't be married in England, of course, so next month the whole Huxley family has to go over to Christiania for the wedding, which is allowable under Norwegian law.

Mrs. McKee, the President's daughter, left Washington yesterday morning in company with the family of ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia, for a week's visit to Jacksonville, Pla. Mr. William Westall, the novelist, has come over

from England to visit his son, who is an orange-grower in Florida.

The late Samuel Carter Hall was, in the closing years of his life, a firm believer in spiritual manifests

A conspicuous leader of society at St. Petersburg just now is Count Sheremetterf, who belongs to on of the best Russian families, and is at the same time one of the richest members of the Russian aristocracy one of the richest memors of the calculation of the issuing man, and married to a daughter of Count Heyden, Governor-General of Finland. He is a great lover of music and the drama. He has for several years had a large orchestra always at his disposal, and he is himself a composer of some talent. Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Stimson, of Boston, are going

ver to this year's Bayrouth festival. Professor Alexander Agassia has returned from

Mrs. Robert Lincoln used to be known as

On his famous Bechuansland expedition, Sir Charles Warren was far from popular among the officers and men under his command, and his brusqueness frequent-ir amounted to more than rudeness. On a certain by amounted to more than rudeness. On a certain occasion be consured one of his staff for some trifling neglect or other with more than usual severity, and after he had falished speaking a dead slience prevalled—the staff officer had actually nothing to say. Why do you not speak, str!" exclaimed Warren, impatiently. "Because, sir, I am in such a devil of a rage I dare not trust myself to reply!" promptly answered the subordinate. Str Thomas Gladstone did nomhesitate to criticise his

brother's politics in public. In 1880, after referring to what he called the "disgraceful conduct of Mr. Forster" in attacking the House of Lords, Sir Thomas referred to his brother in the following uncompli-mentary terms: "I would not have troubled you with these words, but that it is a symptom of what we have to expect if our country places in power the man who can recognize and justify such conduct as this." At can recognize and justify such conduct as this." At a meeting in the following year he described his brother's Government as being animated by a "restless spirit," adding that he had no confidence in it whatever. While ever ready thus to express his strong abhorence of his brother's political creed, it did not lead to any personal estrangement between them. At a meeting in 1882, an impertinent and vulgar remark by Mr. Sinclain, the defeated Tory candidate, in reference to Mr. W. E. Gladstone, elicited from Sir Thomas the following testimony: "I rejoice to say that all the many differences that separate us in political life do not interfere with our private intercourse."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is said that "Brazil has a prohibitory tariff on hand-organs and monkeys." As monkeys are one of hand-organs and menkeys." As menkeys are one of the staple products of the South American Empire, putting a high tariff on them is not a surprising thing; but a prohibitory tariff on the seductive hand-organ betokens statesmanship of high quality and far-reach-ing discrimination. It is easy to imagine the bitter experience of the Emperor and his counsellors before they came to a determination that the hand-organ must go-or, rather, that it must not come. No longer are their late morning naps disturbed by the enticing strains of the "Sweet By-and-By" and "Walt till the Clouds Roll By"; now they rest in more and the people Clouds Roll By"; now they rest in peace and the people rise up and call them blessed. If anybody thinks that Brazil is late in "catching on" to a good idea, it is time for him to readjust his opinion.

Trop do Zele.—Jones (who is canvassing the horough)—Oh, what a very charming baby! I've always taken such an interest in very young children. Ahow old is it?
Elector's Wife (with pride)—Only just fourteen weeks, sir!
Jones-Really! A—and is it your youngest?—(London Punch.

At the recent London diocesan conference the Bishop of Bedford advocated card-playing in workingmen's clubs, but rather strangely disapproved of

A young lady's pet pug recently swallowed a threaded needle, and instead of administering a needle cushion, she had the animal otherized and the needle extracted by surgical means. She went to a great deal of trouble and expense to recover a needle that couldn't have cost any more than a ceut.—(Norristawn Herald.

Horald.

Wellesley College has sent its offering for China to the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Mills, Tung Chow, Northern China, to purchase food to be distributed by him among the Chinese who are suffering from famine. President Shater read to the college people a letter from Mrs. Mills, who was formerly a student at Wellesley, which told the sad story of suffering. The president remarked that a hox would be piaced in the office in which any one who wished to ald the sufferers could leave her gift. The gifts amounted to 8400 90.

"Don't you know that it's very impolite to puff and blow that way i" said a real estate man to a gentleinan who had just walked up eight flights of sisks to his office.
"Can's help it, sir," replied the visitor between puffs; "it's the way I was brought up."—(Youkers

Ex-Mayor Vaux, of Philadelphia, always carries green base bag, which is the badge of the old fashio philadelphia lawyer. He wears a clawhammer of wife open at the top, but lightly buttened as

may woman smoke? Yes, if she be indeed a Fisiniting, unlovel?, admirer of Oulda. A squaw of visage swart and vestore siry May puff her evening pipe upon the prairie; Or some old beldam of a Celtie peasant may deem a recking cutty not unpleasant. These each may smoke, and think the habit die But our dear, modest gentlewomen! Never The dirty custom soils, pollutes and hardson: We want no "weeds" in English flower gardens.

The heedlessness of the average woman in carryin umbrella is only exceeded by the heedlessness the average man.

Edith-How did you like the beach last summer! Edith-Yes; I heard it was a regular sheel.—(Harv

Two or three sons of a rich Pennsylvanian have just been cut off with a cent apiece. Let them not despair. A penny put out at compound interest and kept out long enough swells to quite a snng fortune.

"Miss Agnes, wen't you ask your friend to sing omething for us?"
"She can't, Mr. Phersey; the poor girl is dumb,"
"Well, what's the matter with one of Mendelssohn's ongs without words?"—(Pittsburg Dispatch.

"The Philadelphia Inquirer" intimates that a New-York paper couldn't do anything that would meet with the unreserved approval of any other New-York paper. Oh, yes, it could die.

Two Strings to His Bow.—"No, William," she said coldly, with a sidelong giance to note the effect of her words, "I cannot be your wrife. You smoke and you sometimes drink. I have registered a vow mes to marry a man who has either of these vices."

"All right, Maria," was the humble reply. "And now will you please ask your younger sister Lulu to come down stairs a moment? She said, when she hissed me good-by last night, that she would gladly have me if you refused."—(Philadelphia Inquirer.

AT THE CHESS TOURNEY.

CLOSE OF THE NINTH DAY'S PLAY:

BLACKBURNE ANNOUNCES A MATE TO SE

Public interest in the international chess tournaments was manifested yesteriay by the large attendance to witness the play in the ninth round. Blackburne announced a mate in six moves to showsiter. Gunsberg the sacrifice of a piece, and for a long time had a strong attack, which broke down, and Gunsberg won. Mason beat McLeed, and Bird drew with Burille. Burn beat Pollock, and Delmar won of Martinez. Lipschutz de-feated J. W. Baird. The game between Tehlgorin and Weiss attracted much attention. At 9:20 p. m., after sixty-eight moves, the former had a bishop and three pawns against a bishop and two pawns, be the opposing prelates were of squares of the same color, the advantage appeared insufficient to win. The opening was a Ruy Lopes, Telligoria being first player. The unfinished games between Weiss and Gunsberg and Lipschutz and Showaifer were both Judd defeated J. W. Baird. The players are paired to-day in the following order

D. G. Beird against Blackburgs.
J. W. Beird against Mason.
Burdle against McLeod.
Burn against McLeod.
Burn against Harting.
Goasip against Tellgorin.
Hanham against Pollock.
Delmer against Judd.
Showniter against Gunsberg.
Tsubenhau against Lipschuts.
Welss against Bird.

DIPLOMAS FOR GRADUATES OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES.

The twelfth anniversary commencement exercises of the New-York Rospital Training School for Nurses were held last night in the Administration building of the institution, No. 8 West Sixteenth-st. James M. Brown presided, and the exercises were opened by prayer offered by the Rev. Henry Mottet. After this the report of the directress of nurses was read. It showed that there are thirty-seven nurses in the school. During the last year twenty-five new nurses were admitted and twenty were graduated. Diplemass were then awarded to Cyrens M. McLaury, Emma Siegel, Nancy Mitchell, Sara C. Pendleton, Martha M. Mills, Evalyn Westerveit, Minnie D. Munn, Ida

Root, Sarah G. Estelle, Mary L. Hall, Fannie Quaife, Evie G. Manter, Ellen Denike and Lillian E. Collyer, members of the graduating class.

Several songs and choruses were sung by members of the class, and the valedictory was delivered by Ellen Denike. The exercises were closed by the benediction, pronounced by the chairman. Among these present were william Turnbull, Herman H. Camman, Sheppard Gaody, H. J. Davison, T. L. Wilson, Robert J. Livingston, Edward S. King, George S. Bowdoin, Elbridge T. Gerry, Dr. Stuyvesant, F. Morris, Dr. J. M. Smith, George P. Ludiam and Dr. L. A. Stimpson.

A FEUD DEAD BEYOND RESURRECTION.

The fact that the rural editor, Colonel ELis H. Roberts, is brought down from Utica and given a snugplace in the United States Treasury in this city is causing the friends of Roscoe Conkling some uneasures. Roberts was the implicable foe of Conklining dupling the years in which his party was maltreating to one honest leader, and his early selection by Mr. Harrison for a Government place is thought to be significant.—(New-York World.

It is significant as was the appointment of General Tracy, Conkling's old friend and one of the 30s, to be secretary of the Navy. It is significant of the said the old feed. Even "The World" cannot resurrect it.—R. I. P.—(New-York Grande. A FEUD DEAD BEYOND RESURRECTION.

DO BANK PRESIDENTS EVER FIB From The Washington Post.

Once in a while we will accept such a story as that which was told by President Moffatt about the robbery of the Denver bank. We will even agree to believe such a story once in a while. But we serve notice that we don't want to do it often. It tries our believery dreadfully. A CLEVER ADVERTISING DODGE.

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Bishop Lyman, of North Carolina, it is said, was cured of insomnia by eating fresh roasted peanuls before retiring. This may be regarded as the amountement of a valuable discovery, or as an attempt to boom the peanut crop, which is a staple of that State THE TROUBLE WITH "BISHOP" OBERLY.

Prom The Boston Journal.

We should like to see the Indian service lifted entirely out of politics. Our objection to Mr. Oberly is not that he is a Democrat, but we have a doubt whether he is the kind of Domocrat whose antecedents and associations justify the expectation that he will succeed as a reformer.

GENUINE POSTAL REFORM AT LAST.

From The Boston Journal.

The suspension of the Civil Service rules will permit the old and tried (rallway mell employes to be restored without serious delay to their old positions, thus facilitating the proper transaction of the public business. This is a measure admirably calculated to business. This is a measure admirably calculated to win for the new Administration the increased regard of the true friends of a reformed Civil Service.

HIS WISH WAS GRATIFIED

From The Minneapolis Journal.

The bath the editor of "The Atlanta Constitution" asyst "What is wanted is clean men." That was what was wanted on the 6th of November. That is with the "great unwashed" were shut out. TAXPAYERS WILL SAY AMEN.

From The Albany Express.

Real estate cries for relief. Place the put dons that the saloen business creates where long. That would be an act of justice tow estate and not unfair toward the saloen "be estate and not unfair toward the saloen "be

THAT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE.

From The Boston Journal.

"The Hoston Post's" Washington correspondent apprehensive that ex-Congressman Mortiman is most of a partisan to deserve consideration for pointment as Civil Service Commissioner. Does a pointment as Civil Service Commissioner. Does a post think he is any more a partisan than Mr. Cie and's appointee. Commissioner Edgerton?

DUT EDINBURGH ALONE CANNOT GRANT THAT From The Atlanta Constitution.

The freedom of Edinbergh has been for Mr. Parnell; but what he wants is the freedom.

COMMENDABLE CENSORSHIP.

From The Norristown Heraid.

The library of the littles Musc.
for supply novels to readers uniunification. Some of the noreis to
a title country should not be supplied
as any give years after the death of G